



# The Gleaner



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# The Gleaner

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VOL. III

NOVEMBER, 1914

No. 13

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## Literae

LOUIS KASKIN *Editor*

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### THE MASTER CRIME

Let the gulled fool the toils of war pursue,  
Where bleed the many to enrich the few."—Shenstone.

What is war? Is it a natural phenomena like the thunderstorm? Or is it a vitiated product of corrupt minds? Is it a Divine decree or merely an ill-advised, disciplinary act? Who makes it and who carries it on? What are its causes and effects? What is the nature of the most widely advocated war preventives? These matters challenge our attention and lie closer to our interests than we can imagine.

To adopt Cowper's definition, "War is a game which, were their subjects wise, kings would not play at." Yet Cowper's defini-

tion is too mild. I firmly believe that no definition can be found that is too denunciatory; no words or terms of condemnation too strong when the enormity of the crime is considered. War is a frivolous, anticultural enterprise, a true relic of barbarism. It is a mercenary enterprise as well as a perfidious and ungodly practice. It is a savage, wholesale butchery which teaches us the true extent to which Capitalism has degraded patriotism, cheapened human life, and raised money. Briefly stated, an irrational way of settling disputes. The contending parties or nations instead of settling disputes in a reasonable, logical way, resort to aggressive violence. Thus warring

nations, by yielding to the fighting instinct, are permitting their impulse to submerge their reason. Alfred H. Fried, editor of the Vienna "Friedens—Warte" found a good equivalent for war when he termed it "a form of criminal insanity."

The contention that war is a natural phenomena is untenable. Have not many pending wars been averted? Arguments in favor of war are either fanciful historical delusions or hypocritical pretexts. Any person who is not mediæval minded must find the justification of war on any grounds an insult to common sense and ordinary intelligence. Unless we condescend to call the predaceous capitalist a patriotic citizen, we cannot call war a natural phenomena.

In modern times, when sympathies are said to be broad and common sense abundant, the background of war is black indeed. It would seem that only far-reaching problems could bring about such a calamitous exigency. Two outlines, gleaned from the best papers on war and war problems will aid us in our contemplations:

#### I—*Causes of War.*

1. Greed—well illustrated in the present European war, where both German and English capitalists are contending for the monopolization of the world's commerce and industry.

2. Ambition, on the part of unscrupulous monarchs and politicians, to acquire wealth, new dominions or fame in history.

3. Martial Impulse of schooled, proficient murderers who await pecuniary gratifications from the predatory stores of capital and blind adoration from thoughtless, deluded masses.

4. Mania for glory of the common soldier, who risks everything and gains nothing; who has the least cause for fighting; who is lured on by pomp, the glare of colors and passionate enthusiasm.

#### II—*Effects of War.*

1. Destruction of human life and human happiness.

2. Destruction of property, movable and immovable

3. Undue impoverishment, and consequent human misery and suffering.

4. Necessary preparations for future wars on part of both victorious and vanquished nations, causing overtaxation of already exhausted people.

5. Obstructions of commerce and resulting poverty.

6. Obstructions of industrial enterprise and subsequent poverty.

7. Burdening the various communities with monstrous debts and innumerable cripples.

8. A weakening of several successive generations, perhaps forever. The youngest, the bravest, the best—those that should father and head the coming generations are ruthlessly slaughtered on the battle-field.

It is true that military enthusiasts long for sanguinary adjustments. Belonging to a cowardly hypocritical caste, they manage to



conceal avarice under the cloak of religion, and greed under the mantle of patriotism. Certainly there is nothing patriotic about war. It is the great obstacle of progress and the destroyer of civilization. War is the product of deliberate calculation on the part of the diplomat; of intrigue and ambition on the part of kings; of premeditated and careful figuring on the part of the financier; of hostile impulse on the part of the masses. The charges of this crime may be shifted with impunity on the shoulders of those who promote and stimulate its barbarous practices. Thus prodigious fortunes of war are realized by some; fortunes that come from the groans of the dying and tears of the surviving. Castles and palaces spring up on the graves of its victims. Each dollar gained in war has its trail of blood; each acre its numerous tragedies. Generally those who are responsible for wars repose in luxury and quiet while those who are instrumental in carrying it out cut one another's throat. Thus the greatest enthusiasts of war are far from the battlefield, and know neither its torturing suspense nor dreadful certainty.

Taken from a scientific standpoint, war is an unjudicious, illogical practice. It is a well established fact that energy on this planet is expended for a dual purpose—Sustenance and Advancement. Energy or wealth is required to maintain society in a wholesome

state, and may be called Energy of Sustenance or Preservation. Surplus money or energy is required to advance the world, and may be termed Energy of Advancement. War not only consumes all the energy required for advancement; it also robs and often exhausts the stores of sustenance. In proof, famines and plagues follow in the steps of war. Hence war is not only ruinous for the present; it impairs the possibilities of progress in the future.

Does anyone doubt the inexpediency of war? Can the present social organism of society with its complex problems and relations suffer the crude interference and incisive effects of war? The present European struggle furnishes a good example. The Powers now engaged in bloody conflict will require years to recuperate. The work and exertion of decades will be necessary to overcome the dreadful effects. Progress and civilization meet with insurmountable obstacles. Further advance is out of question, since all the striving will be required to retrieve losses. Victorious and vanquished nations alike will suffer. War, like every other crime, is but a mere link of an immeasurable chain. It settles nothing; decides nothing; it leaves everything for future issues. Each war is the antecedent of a still bloodier one.

And why these appalling conditions? Why this endless misery and poverty? Why this torturing

suspense? Why these dreadful certainties? Why these uncountable numbers of dead, dying and crippled

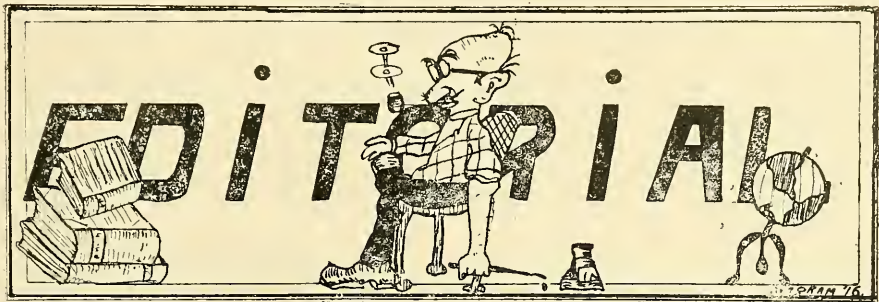
Is it because we are so imperfect and unbalanced as to have permitted the love of possessions to have killed in us the love of man? Is it because of an intriguing financier who wishes to increase his stocks and bonds? Is it because a scheming diplomat imagines he needs more acres of land? Is it because of our aggressive, quarrelsome nature? Or is it because a mediæval minded monarch desires his name on the tablets of history? Decide for yourselves.

How about war preventives? Many have been suggested, but most of them show a tendency to be speculative. The musician advocates a broader study and comprehension of music, since music is international. The psychologist reasons that since the fighting instinct is a part of our original nature, we should nurse the counter-acting instincts of trust and friendliness. The linguist proposes an international language and a wider range of foreign literary studies. Since science is international and its benefits are reaped by all, a deeper knowledge of science would eliminate many misunderstandings. To summarize, undoubtedly music, science and literature, as well as the nursing of an instinct of trust and friendliness toward mankind will all prove factors of great import in the future. But how about the present.

We know that the fighting instinct grows with haste and languishes with delay. We also know that armies and navies are primarily for war, and not peace. An international tribunal or court is of little value when every representative is backed by an army and navy. The abolition of all armies and navies is essentially the first step towards international peace and good will. When war will require months of preparation, ample time will be gained to reason and arbitrate. All the strong reasons for war will become feeble excuses under the slide of inspection. War can stand neither delay nor the calm survey of disinterested parties.

As conclusive proof that armies and navies imperil international peace, let us cite the present European situation. It is not surprising that barbarous Russia should plunge into war. Bloodshed is a necessary element of her social organism. When no opportunity for bloody, atrocious deeds offers itself outside of her boundaries, Russia will massacre her own subjects. The "Tsar" in his bomb-proof palace, revelling in all the luxury genius can devise, must glance but casually to the side of his unfortunate subjects. Does he ever hear or read about the "programmes"? Does he know about the hundreds of thousands of victims, who are dying in the Siberian mines because they dared

(Continued on page 6.)



## The Cleaner

SAMUEL J. BILLIG, Editor-in-Chief

LOUIS KASKIN, Literature.

HARRY SHOR, Agriculture.

MILTON G. FRANK, Athletics.

SAMUEL DORFMAN, Class and Club

BENJAMIN WADE, Exchange.

NATHAN MAGRAN, Art.

MISS LYDIA P. BORDEN, Faculty Adviser.

S. J. BILLIG, Business Manager

P. HANCHARAU, Advertisements.

A. KREMEN, Circulation.

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## Editorial

Once more a year has rolled by us and again Thanksgiving Day is upon us. Thanksgiving Day! Truly, this should be a day of thanks for us, for we need but to look just a bit around us and we find many things to be thankful for.

The war is spread practically over entire Europe. Up to the present we have been able to remain neutral and it is our only hope that we may continue that way. The

opportunities that will offer themselves are inconceivable. Instead of people being anxious to spend their money on "Imported" goods it will almost force them to buy "Home-Made" goods. Our own market will be given the long-looked for opportunity for expansion. Our Manufacturers will be given the opportunity to put their own genius and enterprise at work and make goods that will stand up with

anybody's, and then we may hear the slogan "Made in Germany" changed to made in U. S."

It is a thoroughly believed hypothesis that imported goods are superior in quality and make than that home produced, but there is hardly any truth in it. It is only the additional cost for importation and the fascinating term "Imported" that placed the prices as high as they are.

The farmer will also have his opportunity. There are millions of dollars' worth of onions, beets, beans and olives imported each year. Why not practice more intensive farming and produce these various commodities here?

This is our time to start home production of all necessities, and when we manufacture our own watches, glassware, chinaware, hardware, when we manufacture the two million dollars' worth of handkerchiefs, the three and one half million dollars' worth of pocket knives and the millions of dollars' worth of agricultural supplies, the "Made in U. S." slogan will take the place of "Made in Germany." There will be no room for foreign imports. There will be instead exceptional opportunities for export.

The nations that remain neutral will be actually forced to buy from the United States. Needless is it to say that the various warring nations will also be forced to do the same thing. We will, of course, suffer somewhat by the sudden

change of events. The war has forced to a temporary standstill all our commerce, but pretty soon the people will realize that we need depend very little from other countries.

Taking all these things in consideration we have much to be thankful for. Let us hope and pray, then, that we may not be forced to take up arms and join in those savage onslaughts. We can see prosperity awaiting us.

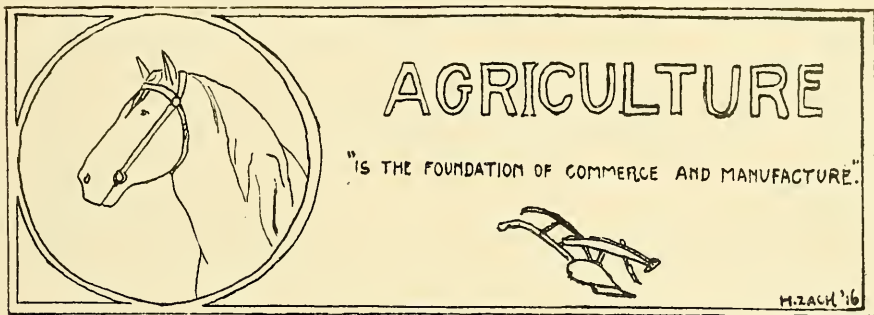
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(Continued from page 4.)

oppose his oppressive rule? Nobody knows. That tolerant England and liberal France should form an alliance with barbarous Russia is hard to account for. The greatest surprise of all is the conduct of Germany. Highly civilized, progressive Germany, the seat of science and learning—Germany whence radical ideas emanate. Germany with her superb men and women, who raised chemistry to a science and agriculture to the dignity of an art and profession! The good army and navy must have tempted her sorely. There is an old German Proverb that a great war leaves the country with three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves. Yet so fatal, so menacing are standing, well disciplined armies and navies to conciliatory projects, that Europe is now involved in the greatest war ever recorded in history.

Louis Kaskin, '15.





HARRY SHOR, *Editor*

During the fall of the year a large percentage of the apple and pear trees come into bearing. The market becomes flooded and the consequence is a drop in price so low that the crop doesn't bring in enough money to pay for the raising, marketing and interest on capital invested. To avoid this some commercial fruit growers store their fruit during the fall months and sell it during the winter and spring, when fruits bring the highest prices.

When storing fruit two principles must be taken in consideration: First, only sound fruit should be stored. Secondly, the fruit should be kept in a cool place with an even temperature.

Many farmers store their fruit in a cellar. Although the fruit kept in a cellar will be sound for a long time, the dampness and the fluctuation of the temperature causes many apples to rot which more than offsets the extra price paid.

Another method is to put a layer of straw on the ground which is covered over with burlap and the apples heaped up. Another piece of burlap is then placed on the heap of apples and straw on top of that. The whole pile is then covered with sufficient earth to keep the frost out. This method is practised at the school and we have succeeded in keeping apples till the first of February, although accompanied by the loss of a considerable amount by rotting.

The safest method of storing fruit is to put it in a cold-storage plant. The fruit, when first received from the freight car, is assorted and graded. It is then subjected to a temperature of about 28 degrees F. This is done to cool the fruit off rapidly so as to prevent the apples from being attacked by a disease called the cold rot. After several days the temperature is allowed to go up gradually till about 38 degrees F.

(Continued on Page 16)



MILTON G. FRANK, *Editor*

### FARM SCHOOL, 13; WILMINGTON HIGH, 0

Farm School football eleven took occasion to put it all over the squad of the Wilmington High School, 13 to 0. The teams were evenly matched as to size and weight but the Farm School had more speed.

Kauffman was the star of the afternoon, and received applause from all sources. His headwork and playing have seldom been equalled on the local field. His backfield team mates were almost his equals, many of their runs being spectacular. Captain Semel, George, Wagner and Staeman were the heavy ground gainers.

Young and Dunn played well on the ends. Marston and Palmer did their utmost to make High score. The game, while disappointing to local fans, was pleasing from a playing standpoint, it being fast, clean and free from wrangling.

#### *Play in Detail*

Captain Semel won the toss and decided to defend the west goal. When it came to agree on

time of periods he held out for 15-minute ones, three of which showed that he had his team ready for a long battle. After a compromise, twelve minutes was agreed upon.

Palmey kicked off to Bautman. They started goalward by making their first down with ease. Then High held and George punted to Palmey. High fumbled, Hancherow getting the ball. High held and got possession. Farm School held and Palmey punted to Semel. Then Semel, George and Kauffman made steady gains and after having the ball for three minutes, Kaufman went over for a touchdown. George kicked the goal. Score, 7 to 0.

Light kicked off to Young. Marston and Palmer tried for gains but failed. Palmey punted to Kauffman as time was called for first period.

#### *Scnd Period*

Farm School started this quarter with a forward, George to Semel. But High then held and George punted to Marston. Two forwards were then High's next

moves. Palmey to Thurston and Marston to Young. The next two were uncompleted. Then Nussbaum caught the next one. Failing to get first down, George punted to Marston. Two forwards failed. Palmey punted to Semel. On the next play the half ended.

### *Third Period*

Light kicked off to Palmey. On the next play High fumbled. High held and took ball on downs. A forward pass, Marston to Dunn, was successful. High fumbled on next play. High held and took possession. Blickle hit the line for a gain, but an attempted forward failed back of the line. Kauffman caught the next forward. Farm School fumbled, Blickle getting the ball. A short forward, Palmey to Marston, worked, Kauffman got the next one, Kauffman punted to Marston as time was called.

### *Fourth Period*

Stewart punted to George. George Semel and Kauffman made short runs. Then a double cross well executed between Kauffman, Wagner and Staeman let the latter cross the goal line. George missed the goal. Score, 13 to 0.

Light kicked off to Young. Farm School held. Stewart punted to Kauffman. High held and George returned a punt to Marston. A forward Kauffman to George and two runs by Semel put the ball on the 9-yard line. Wilmington held, taking possession on the 4-yard line. Stewart punted to Kauff-

man. Three forwards failed. Kauffman had raised a high punt as the whistle blew ending the game. Line-up:

Nat. Farm School	W. H. S.
Nussbaum ....left end.....	Young
Harkaway ....left tackle..	Achenbach (Captain)
Light .....left guard.....	Durstein
	Morford
Seligman .....center..	McCorkindale
Hanchecon...right guard..	Harrington
Bautman.....right tackle.....	Blickle
Staeman.....right end.....	Dunn
	O'Toole
Kaufman ....quarterback....	Marston
Ross .....left halfback.....	Gäibrel
Wagner	Loose
Semel .....right halfback.....	Weir
Captain	Stewart
George .....full back.....	Palmey
Referee—Delaplane. Swarthmore. Um-	
pire—Moore. Head linesman—Dr.	
Lenderman. Linesman—Wise and Mo-	
reniss. Timers—Lenderman and Spry.	
Touchdowns—Kaufman, Staeman. Goal	
from touchdown—George. Time of per-	
iods—41 minutes.	

### TEMPLE, 13; FARM SCHOOL, 6

October 3, Farm School visited Temple University and were taken into camp to the tune of 13 to 6. Doctor Obrien, physical director of Central High School of Philadelphia, sized up the Farm School aggregation and after comparing them to the Temple squad, who outweighed us 43 pounds to the man, tendered us his sympathy. We will overlook Doctor Obrien's prediction as to the score.

Farm School lost the toss and were obliged to take the east goal with the wind and sun against them. Light kicked the pigskin oval to Endle who ran the ball back for 10 yards, being downed

by Stamen. After three unsuccessful attempts to gain final down Endle punted to Kaufman on our 10-yard line, who ran the ball back for 20 yards. Farm School netted first down by sending George, Kaufman and Semel consecutively through the line. A forward pass, Kaufman to Nusbaum brought us 20 yards nearer our opponent's goal.

Temple now tightened up and we were obliged to kick after three fruitless attempts, in which George, a big factor in our squad, was disabled and forced to leave the lineup. Wagner replaced him at full back. The ball sailed through the air to Temple's 5-yard line, and Endle, the star half-back of the home team, made the longest run of the game for 90 yards, when he was downed by Wagner on our 5-yard line. It took Temple three attempts of line plunging to make their first touchdown.

A dispute was raised claiming that the ball was carried out of bounds before the line was crossed, but referee refused to support it. Temple failed to kick goal which was at a very difficult angle.

Farm School received. Captain Semel caught the ball on 20-yard line and carried it to midfield. Farm School's plucky playing brought the ball to their opponent's 20-yard line, when the whistle blew, ending first quarter. Score, 6 to 0 in favor of Temple.

The second period of the game was a see-saw affair, the ball being transferred from one side to the

other without any spectacular playing on either side. Score, 6 to 0.

Third period opened with our star quarterback, Kaufman, catching Temple's kick off and carrying the ball to midfield. This period resembled the second, the ball being exchanged frequently. Endle then started off for another long journey and after traveling for 65 yards he was downed by Kaufman on our 5-yard line.

We held pluckily during their three attempts to go through our line for a touchdown, but seemed to loosen up, for on their fourth attempt the ball was in their possession behind our goal posts. This quarter ended with Temple kicking the goal, making the score 13 to 0.

It was during the fourth and last period that Farm School, with defeat staring them in the face, exerted every muscle to its greatest tension. They fought furiously during all this quarter to overcome a shutout. A long forward Kaufman to Nusbaum gained 20 yards for our boys, bringing us on Temple's 20-yard line. The spectacular running of Semel, Kaufman and Wagner brought Farm School one-half yard away from the coveted line. It was during this period that both players and spectators were keyed up to the highest pitch. George replaced Wagner. Kaufman then signalled for George to carry the ball through the line, but instead of the Temple line facing him he found that their line tightened up and



formed a huge iron wall. Semel and Kaufman then tried to go through but met with the same results. On the fourth attempt George's powerful exertion pierced the temple line for a touchdown. George kicked for goal but failed. Score, 13 to 6.

This game established the long-sought-for reputation for Farm School.

Doctor O'Brien congratulated the Farm School team upon their showing, which was a great surprise to him. And in fact promised to put us on Central High School's football schedule for next year.

Summing up, it is just to state that it was more of a victory for Farm School than a defeat.

#### Line up:

Farm School	Temple Univ.
Nussbaum .....left end. ....	Tuttle
Harkavy .....left tackle.....	Scarry
Light .....left guard.....	Miller
Seligman .....center.....	McDonald
Hancharow.....right guard.....	Martin
Bautman .....right tackle.....	Shields
	(Captain)

Stamen .....right end.....	Schaefer
(Wilensky)	

Kauffman ....quarterback.....	Nash
Helfand ....left halfback....	Johnson
(Ross)	

Semel .....right halfback.....	Slick
(Captain)	

George .....fullback.....	Eartle
(Wagner)	

Umpire—McGee. Referee—Dr. O'Brien, Central High. Head linesman—Prof. Nicli, Temple University. Time of periods—12 and 15 minutes. Touchdowns—Eartle, 2; George, 1. Goals from touchdown—Schaeffer.

FARM SCHOOL, 32; SOUTHERN HIGH, 0

On Friday October 25th Farm School played its fourth game of

the season, meeting Southern High School at Southwark field, Philadelphia, and scored 32 points to Southern's 0. Farm School was confident of an overwhelming victory, judging by the showing made by Southern against its former opponents, who were admittedly below our class.

More than fifty students, exclusive of the nineteen regular players, went to Philadelphia to assist the team to victory by the influence of their cheering and moral support.

Captain Semel insisted upon fifteen minute quarters, but Southern claimed they were unaccustomed to longer than ten and eight-minute quarters. After some wrangling a compromise was effected, arranging for fifteen and twelve-minute periods of play.

The game began at 3 p. m. The first half was devoid of scoring except for one touchdown in favor of Farm School. Score, 6 to 0.

Our boys never showed such poor form as that exhibited in the first half of this game.

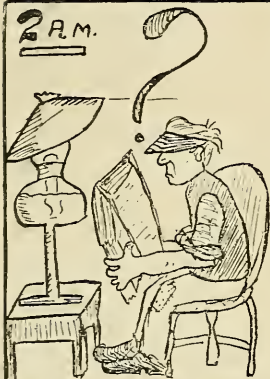
They lacked that spirit and ginger which was so prominently displayed in the Perkiomen and Wilmington games.

Southern's play was characterized by slugging. This had a bad effect on the Farm School aggregation who had never experienced such style of play. In addition, it gave them an excuse for not trying harder and running up a bigger score than 6 to 0.

(Continued on page 14.)

# NOVEMBER'S

2 A.M.



AT LAST! BEAUTY CONTEST  
IS OVER. 1ST &  
2ND PRIZE.



AN UNSUCCESSFUL SEARCH  
FOR  
CHESTNOTS

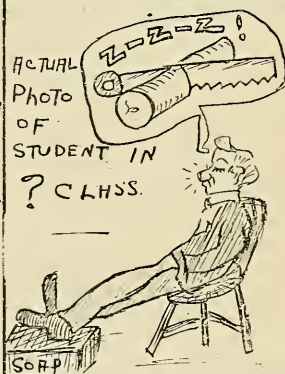


Horrors!  
HAROLDINE'S  
MODESTY HAS  
BEEN SHOCKED.



ACTUAL  
PHOTO  
OF  
STUDENT IN

? CLASS.



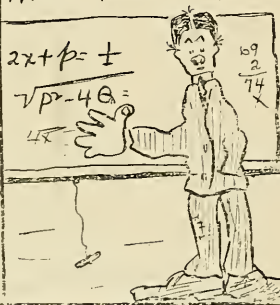
FROM LAUNDRYMAN  
TO AGRICULTURIST!  
HEP - LOU RUBINOFF



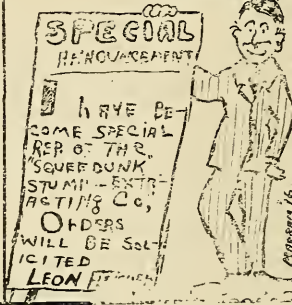
MANAGER SAULTZ OF  
THE GREENHOUSE.

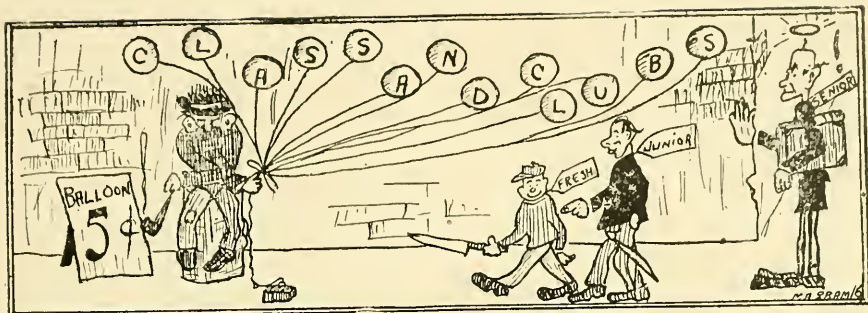


PROF. HAIKEN EXPOUNDING  
ONE OF  
'ARCHMEDES' THEORIES



Who? Hoo?





SAMUEL DORFMAN, Editor

## Class of 1915

The realization that we have only four months till graduation finds us all using the midnight oil.

We have ordered our graduation pins, and are thinking seriously about a class night which promises to be the best ever.

H. S.

## 1916

Now that Farm School's major sport, football, is in full swing, we feel, breathe and dream football. We succeeded in capturing few places on the 'Varsity football team.

We are anxiously looking forward towards the coming Freshmen-Junior football game.

## 1917

The prevailing spirit of football has entered into the Freshmen Class. Every member of the class has familiarized himself with the essential details of the game.

The boys are exerting themselves to the utmost in order to make the clash with the Juniors an interesting contest.

L. G.

## Literary Society,

During the past month several new members have been placed upon our roll, and it is to be hoped that the society will greatly profit by their entrance.

The interclass debates are now in full swing. Recent election of officers chose: Harry Schor, president; Benj. Wade, vice-president; Samuel Dorfman, secretary.

So many poems have been received lately that we are prompted to say:

"All poems poorly worded

Will be thrown into the basket,  
The poet (?) will be murdered,  
And sent home in a casket."

Your poems are solicited.—Ed.

Samel wishes to announce that by his vast experience in driving he discovered that a horse can pull uphill much easier with a brake on

How we envy Hank and Ellis in Economical Entomology class.

## SOME TRAVELING

Wade and Ellis were suspended. they were desperate. (Naturally so. Weren't they bombers?) They threatened to leave the country for ever.

Here comes the soft music.— They went to Philalelphia! (New York papers please copy.)

CLASS AND CLUB  
WHAT CHEEK!

Miss B in Plant Pathology class, speaking about fungus diseases explained: "Mildew shows a white powdery growth on surface. Who can give me an example?"

Magraw, with his winsome "gold teeth" smile shouted. "Girls."

Miss B was lecturing about the disease called apple blotch. "The following varieties are susceptible to this disease: Ben Davis, Smith Cider and Maiden Blush apples. Has any one in the class seen a Maiden Blush?"

The Juniors were too bashful to answer.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

To test the boiling point of a thermometer, Klevansky would test it in snow. Correct. take a zero.

In reading war despatches in the papers you will find many names unpronounceable. But don't be discouraged. We find Economical Entomology names jaw-breaking.

(Continued from Page 11)

However James Work, our worthy coach, did not take this view. Between the halves he as-

sembled the squad and gave them the warmest raking imaginable.

The team seemed to realize that they were not doing their level best when they heard the coach's remarks concerning their loose playing; and when he suggested that Southern had a good chance for victory if Farm School did not brace up our boys got together and faithfully promised to improve in the following half.

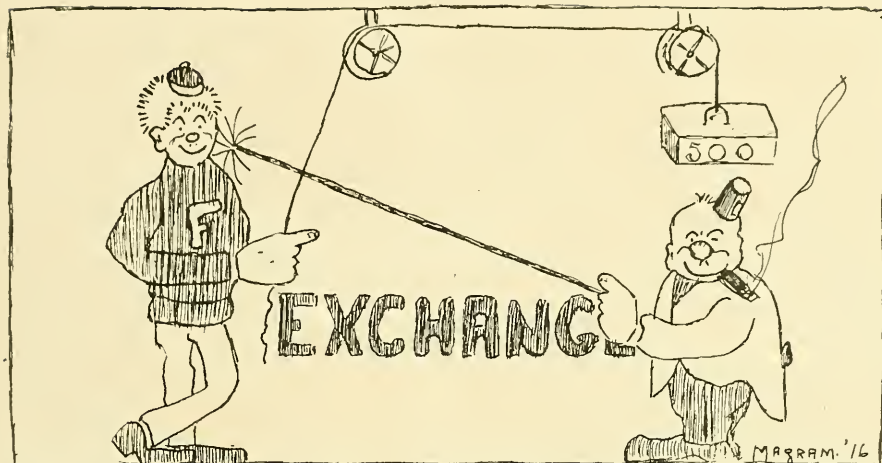
They surely made good their promise. The team came back so strong that twenty-six points were added to their side of the score during the last two quarters.

Left-end Nussbaum, in particular, was the star of the game: he scored three touchdowns, one on a forward pass, and two on Southern's fumbles. He made runs of 30 and 70 yards to accomplish these. Captain Semel, Kaufman and George featured in this game.

## Line up:

Farm School	S. H. S.
Nussbaum .....left end.....	Black (Bunnin)
Halfand .....left tackle.....	Rosetsky
Light .....left guard.....	Zirpole (Lubin)
Seligman .....center	
Hancharow ....right guard....	Hudson
Staemen .....right tackle..	Goldenberg (Sacks)
Kauffman .....right end.....	Meloy
Ross .....quarterback.....	Gottlieb
Semel .....left halfback.....	King (Weinstein)
George ..right halfback..	McPhillmee
Referee—Christna. Umpire—McCann.	
Touhdowns—Semel, George, Nussbaum, 3.	Goals from touhdowns—George, 2.
Substitutes—Harkavy for Helfand; Helfand for Ross; Forems for Bauiman; Citron for Hautcharan; Wagner for George.	





BENJAMIN WADE, *Editor*

Some of the issues of our contemporaries for the month of October have made their appearance on our exchange table. We note that our contemporaries, save for a limited few, were not imbued with the havoc in Europe and did not deviate from the regular routine of "class and school spirit" editorials to extend commentary expression on the European calamity. We think and maintain that the school paper ought to comment on world-current topics.

With thanks we beg to acknowledge receipt of the following exchanges.

The Ides (George School) Shamokin High School Review, The Archive, The Blue and Gray Southern, The Record (Sioux City) The Mirror (Bethlehem, Pa.), The Mt. Airy World, The High School Recorder (Brooklyn

Ky.) Hilltop, The School Review, N. Y.), The Student (Covington, The Academy Scholium, Delaware College Review, Newark, Del.), The Irwinian, The Old Gold and Blue, Garnet and White, The Bulletin (Montclair, N. J.), The H. A. S. Record, The Jeffersonian, The Commercial Caravel (New York), The Advocate, Vail-Deane Budget, The Oracle (Cincinnati, Ohio), The Spectator, Red and Black (Tampa, Fla.), The Norma' Review, The Orient, The Courier.

We would like to hear from more of our exchange friends who have been rather slow in coming.

Graduate visiting the school saw Burtin hurrying towards the station. He stopped him and exclaimed, "Where you going?" How are ye (Hawaii)!

Burton, who is a little absent-minded, replied, "No. Honolulu."

AGRICULTURE (Continued  
from page 7).

The corn at the Main Barn department has been husked and some of the fodder taken in to be shredded. A carload of mangels has been shipped to Narvon, Pa., and more is being sold daily by the ton.

### AT FARM NO. 3

All the winter plowing is done. We planted about 5 acres of rye and 3 acres of wheat. We received about 55 bushels of corn to the acre. We harvested and stored away for the winter 200 bushels of apples; 100 bushels have been sold during the summer and about 100 bushels have been made into cider, which is selling very profitably. We have succeeded in reclaiming the 17-acre meadow. It is all plowed up and ready for a crop to be planted next spring.

Several hundred bushels of apples and pears have been harvested. Some were sold and the rest were stored away for the use of the Domestic department during the winter months.

A considerable amount of mangels have been sold from Farm No. 1, and the rest have been stored away for the use of the stock. The corn has been husked and a large yield was realized. We are getting some of our hens and pullets ready for market.

### WITH OUR GRADUATES

L. Kaskin, ex-'15, has charge of a herd of Guernsey cattle at Delaware Gap, Pa.

Morris Druckman, ex-'16, is engaged in diversified farming at Liberty, N. Y.

On October 18th the Alumni Association held the regular annual meeting at the Farm School, Chas. Horn reported his work as Secretary for the past year. There were quite a number of graduates present and fond memories were exchanged. Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: James, Work, '12, president; Ed. Schlesinger, '13, vice-president; Chas. Horn, '06, secretary. Mr. Horn would like to hear from all the grads.

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